

Discovery of *Eana incanana* (Stephens) (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricinae) from Hokkaido, Japan

Yoshitsugu NASU^{1*} and Hiroyuki KOGI²

¹⁾ 153-2, Nakado, Hashimoto, Wakayama, 648-0023 Japan

²⁾ 15-2-4, Shinkotoni 7-jou, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 001-0907 Japan

Abstract *Eana incanana* (Stephens), which ranges widely in the Palaearctic region (England to Russian Far East), was discovered in Hokkaido, Japan. The adult and genitalia are illustrated.

Key words Tortricidae, *Eana incanana* (Stephens), genitalia, new record, Japan.

One of us, Kogi, has surveyed the moth fauna of Hokkaido, Japan, and collected many tortricids. Recently he discovered an unfamiliar tortricid from Hokkaido. As a result of examining the specimens, we concluded that it is *Eana incanana* (Stephens, 1852) hitherto unrecorded from Japan. In the following lines we record the species as new to the moth fauna of Japan, with illustrations of adult and genitalia.

Eana incanana (Stephens) (Figs 1–3)

Cnephasia incanana Stephens, 1852, *List Specimens Br. Anim. Colln Br. Mus.* **10**: 101.

Eana incanana: Hannemann, 1961: 44, fig. 72 (♂ genitalia), pl. 4, fig. 23 (adult); Bradley *et al.*, 1973: 166, pl. 37, figs 14, 15 (adults), pl. 16, figs 2, 3 (larval spinning in flowerheads); Kuznetsov, 1973: 94; Kuznetsov, 1978: 331, fig. 304-4 (♂ genitalia); Razowski, 1991: 138; Kuznetsov, 1994: 88; Razowski, 1996: 137; Kuznetsov, 2001: 121, fig. 71-2 (♂ genitalia); Razowski, 2002: 81, pl. 10, figs 236, 236a (adults), pl. 24, fig. 236 (♂ genitalia), pl. 59, fig. 236 (♀ genitalia); Brown, 2005: 265.

Material examined. JAPAN. Hokkaido: Shikaoi-cho, Kitaurimaku, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23. vii. 2005, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 28. vii. 2006 (H. Kogi leg.); Shimukappu-mura, Tomamu, 1 ♂, 1. viii. 2003 (H. Kogi leg.); Horokanai-cho, Moshiri, 1 ♂, 20. viii. 2003 (H. Kogi leg.). All the specimens are preserved in the collection of Nasu.

Distribution. Europe, Russia (including Siberia and Far East), Japan (Hokkaido).

Host-plant. Liliaceae: *Ornithogalum nutans* L., *Scilla*; Compositae: *Chrysanthemum* (Hannemann, 1961). Liliaceae: *Endymion non-scriptus* Garcke; Compositae: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. (Bradley *et al.*, 1973). Ericaceae: *Vaccinium*; Salicaceae: *Salix* (Razowski, 2002).

Biology. Adults attracted to light have been collected in late July and early August in Hokkaido. According to Bradley *et al.* (1973), the larvae feed on the flowers and developing ovaries of *Endymion non-scriptus* and *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, spinning a silken web over the blossom in April and May. Pupation takes place in a cocoon spun up in debris on the ground.

Diagnosis. Sexual dimorphism is not pronounced. This moth is a medium-sized tortricid with whitish gray ground color on the forewing (wing expanse 16–18 mm) and characterized by the dark brownish gray band running from the middle of the costa to before the tor-

*Corresponding author: fwik6205@mb.infoweb.ne.jp

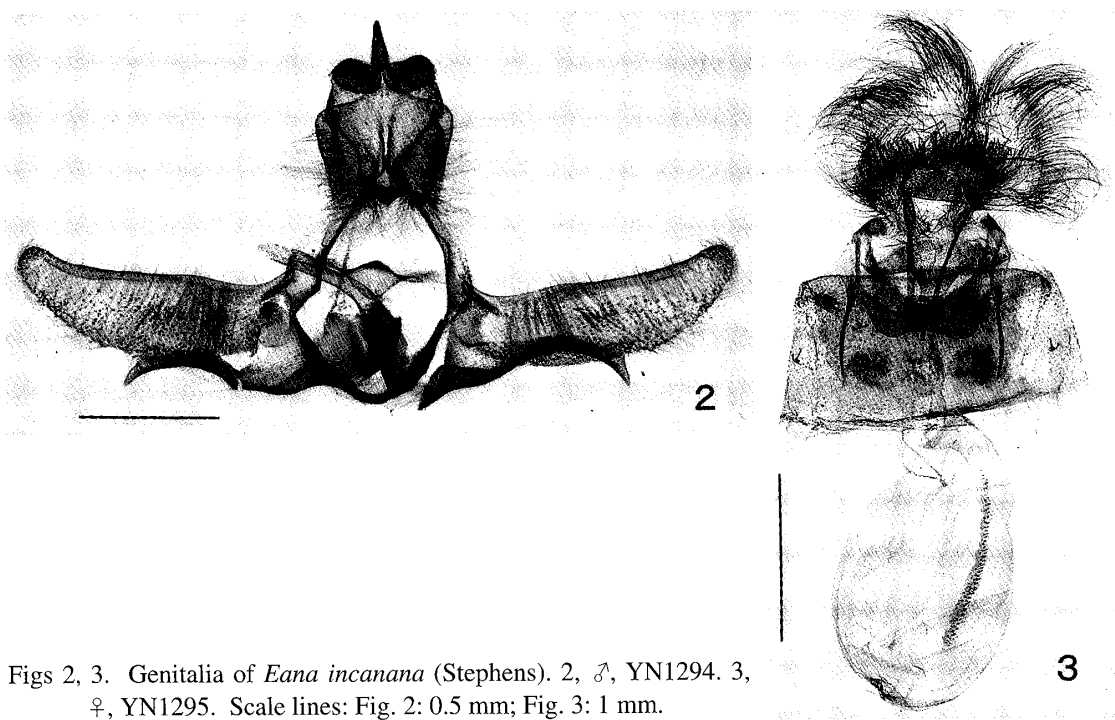


Fig. 1. Adult of *Eana incanana* (Stephens), ♂.

nus and the short oblique dark brownish gray band from basal 1/4 of costa to middle of wing (Fig. 1). The male genitalia are characterized by a slender uncus with spinulose basal lobes, large socii, blade-shaped valvae, and a sacculus with a pointed apex (Fig. 2). The female genitalia are characterized by enlarged papillae anales (floricomous ovipositor) and a dentate band-shaped signum (Fig. 3). Japanese specimens are smaller than European (wing expanse 17–23 mm, *cf.* description of Razowski (2002)).

The species is distinguishable from its congeners of Japan by the median dark brownish gray band and short band on basal 1/4 of costa of the forewing, the blade-shaped valva, and the sacculus with a pointed apex.

Remarks. The genus *Eana* Billberg, 1820 (tribe Cnepahsiini) is widely distributed in the Holarctic region and North Africa, with 38 described species (Brown, 2005). In Japan two species, *E. argentana* (Clerck, 1759) and *E. vetulana* (Christoph, 1881), have hitherto been recorded (Kawabe, 1982; Jinbo, 2004–2007). Both species were recorded from Japan by Walsingham (1900) for the first time; however no specimen regarded as *E. vetulana* has since been collected from Japan. Yasuda (1975) recorded a specimen of *E. sp.* similar to *E. argentana* from Hokkaido, but it is now recognized to be *E. argentana*.



Figs 2, 3. Genitalia of *Eana incanana* (Stephens). 2, ♂, YN1294. 3, ♀, YN1295. Scale lines: Fig. 2: 0.5 mm; Fig. 3: 1 mm.

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摘 要

キタハイイロハマキ (新称) (鱗翅目, ハマキガ科, ハマキガ亜科) の日本からの発見 (那須義次・小木広行)

最近, 著者の小木が北海道で採集した見慣れないハマキガを検討したところ, 日本新記録のキタハイイロハマキ *Eana incanana* (Stephens, 1852) であることが判明した. 本種は, 旧北区 (イギリスからロシア極東) に広く分布しているが, 中国と韓国からは未記録である. 本種は, 前翅開張が 16–18 mm の中ぐらいの大きさのハマキガで, 前翅の地色が白灰色, 前縁中央から肛角手前に暗褐灰色の帯が走り, 前縁の基部 1/4 に短い斜めの暗褐灰色の帯をもつことが特徴的で, 近縁種と識別できる. 本種の幼虫は広食性で, ヨーロッパやロシアでは, ユリ科, キク科, ツツジ科とヤナギ科から記録されており, 寄主植物の芽, 花, 種子や葉を綴って摂食する. 本種は, 北海道の内陸部から採集されており, 採集地はいずれも冬期の寒さが厳しい所 (−30°C 以下になる) で, 寒冷地を好むと思われる.

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